Here in the United States were sixty million people with all the varied characters their numbers indicate. Some had faculties fit for farming, some for the management of machinery, some for invention. The problem before Congress was what system would get from all these creatures, so different from each other, the maximum of work, and wealth, and wisdom. There was only one way to get the best work out of men, and that was to give each the work he can do best. You can only accomplish this by dicersifying industry. To diversify industry completely in a country such as ours there was but one way given under heaven among men. To enable the American people themselves to supply all their wants, you must give and assure to the American people the American markets. What did this phrase mean in practical life? It means that we the Nation, say to capital, "Emsuch articles, and you shall have a market to the extent of the Wants of the American peo-Capital then said to labor, "Go with me into this new field, all of you who like this work best, and we will share the results." Then began a new industry. Multiply this by bundreds, and you had a community where every man, honestly minded, would get what, on the whole, suite him best, and the Nation would get the greatest amount of work from the greatest

Continuing, Mr. Reed said: "'Monopoly,' said Horace Greeley, a doctor of laws, and once a candidate of the Democratic party for the presidency, 'monopoly is, perhaps, the most perverted and misapplied word in our much-abused mother-tongue.' How very tame this language is! I suppose that during the ten years last past bave listened in this hall to more idiotic raving, more pestiferous rant on that subject than on all the others put together. And yet I do not regret it. What a beautiful sight it is to see the revenue-reform orator go into action against monopoly! Nelson, as he stood blazing with decorations on the deck of the Victory, on the fatal day of Trafalgar; Napoleon at Friedland, as the guard went cheering and charging by: Thomas Sayres, as be stepped forth to defend the championship of England, when Heenan had crossed the lifting waters; the eagle soaring to his eyrie; the royal man-eating Bengal tiger in his native jungle; pay, the very buil himself, the strong buil of Bashan, as he uplifts his bellow over the rocky deserts of Palestine, are all but pale reminders of one of those majestic creatures. And yet, outside the Patent Office, there are no monopolies in this country, and there never can be. Ab, but what is that I see on this far horizon's edge, with tongue of flame and eye of fire, serpentheaded and griffin-clawed? Surely it must be the great new chimera, 'trust.' 'Quick,' cries every masked member of the ways and means; 'quick! let us lower the tariff. Let us call in the British. Let them save our devastated homes.' Courage! dear brethren. Be not too much disturbed. The Lord will reign, even if the beard of Mayor and aldermen should adjourn. Call in the British. When the day comes that this Republic cannot save itself from a dozen of its own citizens, without aid from over the sea, I nope to be buried, a thousands leagues under some respectable and permanent mountain range. What unreasonable talk this is! A dozen men fix the prices for sixty million free men! They can never do it. There is no power on earth that can raise the price of any neces-More than that, if the price is raised and maintained, even for a short while, it means ruin for the combination and still lower prices for confor his children. Compared with one of your laws of Congress, it is a leviathan to a clam.

"But if the revenue reform orator on monopoly is terrible, like an army with banners, there is a theme on which he can take up the notes of the dying swan. How we do love to hear him on the impoverished farmer! Then he is not sublime, but he is pathetically great. I heard him first ten years ago. To me, innocent, untraveled, it seemed as if the Western farmer Fas the most woe-begone, down-trodden, luckless, unsuccessful, dispirited devil on the face of the earth. The Eastern vampire had mortgaged his farm, and thrown down his fences, and s cattered his substance wantonly to the winds. In the fuliness of time I traveled West myself. You may well imagine my astonishment, who had never seen ten acres together to behold fields of that great staple stretching way out to seemed to have no boundaries but the visible sky; land so rich that if we had an acre of it in Maine we would have sold it by the bushel, while on every side were the great brick houses. such as only the 'squire lived in our villages.
After some days of this I became sulky. I said, 'Gentlemen, of course, we have robbed you: your Congressmen would not lie about trifles like that. But what disgusts me is that we did not go it more thoroughly. The gleaning looks bigme that the Western Congressmen were great orators, and did this for practice. Since then I have not been so much moved by it.

"Here is another shotted gun called the 'markets of the world.' The markets of the world. How broad and cool these words are. They etretch from the frozen regions of the northern pole across the blazing trophics to the ice-bound bores of the Antarctic continent. All this we can have if we will but give up the little hand's readth called the United States of America. What are the markets of the world? To bear these rhetoricians deciaum, you would imagine the markets of the world a vast vacuum, waiting till now for American goods to break through, rush in and fill the yearning void. Will your goods go to Austria, to Italy, Germany, Russia or France? Around all these benighted countries are the Chinese walls of tariff taxes. Britain herself is protected by vast capital, accumu-lated through ages, the spoils of her own and other lands, by a trade system as powerful as it is relentless. All these nations will contest with you the other countries which they already overflow. Does your mouth water over the prospect? What market do you give up for all this? Where is the best market in the world! Where the people have the most money to spend-right here in the United States of America, after twenty-seven years of protectionist rules. And you are asked to give up such a market for the markets of the world! Why, the history of such a transaction was told twenty-four hundred years ago. It is a classic. You will find it in the works of Æsop, the fabulist. Once there was a dog. He was a nice little dog. Nothing the matter with him except a few foolish free-trade ideas in his head. He was trotting along happy as the day, for he had in his mouth a nice shoulder of succulent mutton. By and by he came to a stream bridged by a plank. He trotted along, and looking over the side of the plank, he saw the markets of the world and dived for them. A minute after he was crawling up the bank, the wettest, the sickest, the nastiest, most muttopless dog that ever

"We have now spent twenty days in discussing the Mills bill. Have you noticed what has been the most utterly insignificant thing in the discussion? The most utterly insignificant thing in the discussion has been the Mills bill. How do you account for it? I will tell you. If the principles you have enunciated are true, it is unworthy to compromise with Satan. If the principles we have stated are true, it is an unworthy ambuscade, and you know it. You mean this merely for one step. You mean to cut deeper next time. You mean the destruction of the system which now exists. The whole case can be put succinetly in a few words: If the principies you announce are true, you must have direct taxation; if the dollar you pay the custom-house on the import is followed by a dollar to the manufacturer for every like quantity of do-mestic goods, which your tariff accidentally encourages, then that manufacture is a misfortune. It takes dollars out of the farmer or lawyer without return. It is no reply under this gov ernment to say that the indirect collection of two dollars, one-half of which is lost to the people, is easier because the poor fools don't know it. That is the old quotation made from Colbert, by the gentleman from West Virginia. Surely in this country you do not avow that you are trying to get 'the maxium of feathers out of the goose for the minimum of squalling.' You do not mean to take feathers out of the American goose and deny him the poor privilege of noise. No, if our proud bird ought to surrender feathers he is plucky enough to surrender like an eagle, and if it is a tax alone he has a right to see just what feathers go. The forefathers of these Domocrate saw this, and like the honest men they were, clamored for direct taxation. They were right. Why do you not act like them? Why not be bold? Why do you hesitate? It is because twenty years of knowledge divide you from them. In your heart of hearts you suspest your own logic; you dare not, You may well hesitate. Whoever takes down the map of 1860 and the map of 1888 will look upon the most wondrous growth that ever the sun shone on in all its myriad courses around the earth. It is a marvelous spectacle. It is not alone the greatest cities born like exhalations, which flash prosperity over the great lakes, over the broad plains, over the mighty fields green with verdure or teeming with uncounted harvests. It is not alone tha piled-up billions under which the greatest nsonal debt and war expenditure combined the world ever saw has melted like an iceberg under a tropic sun. It is not alone the rejuvenated South turning its face to its great future. Nay, it is not even all of these combined. It is the fact, found by the most cultured Englishmen of our day, that all this wealth and prosperity has been so shaped that it seeks the comfort, noto the rich, not of the lounging owner of fixed fo-come, not of the pampered minion of govern-mental power, but of the plain people whem Abraham Lincoln loved, and who are of right the chief glory of this Republic."

Mr. Reed during the course of his speech, was frequently interrupted with laughter and applause. When he resumed his seas he was

greeted with round after round of applause, and was the recipient of many hearty congratulations from his party colleagues, who clustered around him and warmly clasped his hand.

MR. CARLISLE'S SPEECH. As Speaker Carlisle rose and asked for recognition from the Chair an enthusiastic greeting was accorded him. Amid the clapping of hands and the cheers which came from the floor and galleries Mr. Carlisle stood at the desk of Mr. Catchings, of Mississippi, and quietly waited for the demonstration to cease. It was some moments, however, before Chairman Springer was able to secure order, but when he had finally succeeded in doing so Mr. Carlisle proceeded. "I shall not," said he, 'attempt to follow the gentleman from Maine in all the arguments he has made, in all the illustrations he has submitted, for in fact I was unable to hear a large part of what he said. He started off with the proposition that the supporters of the pending bill were either inconsistent or insincere, or perhaps both, because, he says, if protection is wrong, a tariff for revenue is also wrong: that there is no difference in principle between them, the difference being only in degree. The gentleman therefore argues that the supporters of this bill should advocate absolute free trade. I might retort on the gentleman by saying that if the doctrine of protection is correct, that doctrine should be carried by himself and his friends to its logical resultabsolute prohibition of foreign imports. But the ceptlemen himself has said that it is his purpose and the purpose of his political associates to preserve in this country all its own wealth, even if they are compelled to erect a . Chinese wall around it. China preserved all the wealth of her own people within her limits for thousands years; and I do not think that acvocates of diversified industries and the friends of labor can find much to encourage them in the social and commercial condition of that country. There, protection pure and simple, was carried to its logical resuit and produced its mevitable effect. With the oldest civilization in the world, with every variety of soil and climate and natural resources, with a frugal and industrious people. with a literature abounding in philosophic and speculative thought, the useful arts of industry are still in their infancy, and labor is the abject slave of capital. We do not wish another wall of China here, nor do we want absolutely free trade. We all recognize the fact that the government must have a revenue, and that the revenue must be raised by taxation in some form or other. I presume the gentlemen will concede that all taxation is an evil which it would be well to avoid if possible; and we are reduced to a choice between that system which would confine the trade of our people to our limits without increasing the revenue of the government and the more liberal system which will make commerce as free as possible consistent with raising sufficient revenue for the support of the government. If, under this latter system, our manufacturing and mining industries receive a benefit from theduty on imported goods they are entitled to it. It is impossible to impose taxes under any system that can be devised without hurting somebody and helping somebody, and, for my part (and I speak the sentiments of my political friends), I would rather help them than hurt them. But the gentleman from Maine, in his long discourse, made no reference whatever to the actual situation which now confronts usa situation which makes it the imperative duty of the representatives of the people to reduce the revenue before this Congress shall adjourn. "On the first cay of the present month there was in the treasury \$136,143,000 in excess of all 000,000. Every dollar of this enormous sum has been taken by law from the commercial pur-

the current liabilities of the government, showing that there has been, since Dec. 1, an average monthly accumulation of more than \$11 .suits of the people at a time when it was sorely needed in the prosecution of their business, and under circumstances which afford no justification whatever for the exactment. The question this Congress must decide is whether this policy shall be longer continued here in this country, where the people are supposed to govern in their own right and their own interests. I can imagine no financial condition more dangerous to the integrity of the people than that which results from an accumulation of a large surplus in the public treasury. Even if it was impossible for such an accumulation as we now have to come into our public treasury without the imposition of any tax, it would still be a great misfortune, because its inevitable effect is to encourage useless and extravagant appropriations of public money, in violation of those principles of public economy which have been found to be absolutely essential to the preservation of a popular form of government and the constitutional limitations on its powers. It is safe to say that, so long as this policy continues largesses and bounties for the promotion of purely private enterprises will be demanded, and new fields for the exercise of legislative labor, new objects for the appropriation of public money will be discovered. But it is said we still have outstanding a vast public debt and that no great can befall the country if the rates of taxation are continued and the surplus

applied to the purchase of the bonds. I believe that so long as we actually have a surplus its appli-cation to the extinguishment of the public debt is the very best use that can be made of it. But I totally dissent from the proposition that it is either wise or just to pursue a fiscal policy that taxes the people merely for the purpose of raising revenue to be used in the purchase, at a premium, of the unmatured bonds of the government, except so far as may be necessary to comply with the requirements of the sinking-fund law. And I am not altogether satisfied that, if the revenue could be properly reduced, it would not be wise to suspend the operation of the law, to some extent at least, for some short period of time. During the last month the Secretary of the Treasury had purchased of 4 per cent bonds, \$13,456,000, on which interest had accrued to the amount of \$53,172. For those bonds, with the accrued interest he was compelled to pay, did pay, the sum of \$17,046,000 \$3,536,838 over and above the amount of the principal and accrued interest, paying a premium of 264 per cent. During the same time, and under the same authority, he purchased \$12,404,000 of 41 per cent, bonds, on which interest had accrued to the amount of \$108,000. For those bonds he paid \$13,379,000, or \$867,000 in excess of the principal and interest, or a premium of 7 per cent. This is the situation into which the government has been forced by the failure of Congress in the past to take proper provision for the reduction the revenue. Millions of dol-

lars are taken by the law from the hands of the people who earn the money by their labor and by their skill in the prosecution of their business, to be paid over to the bond-holders in excess of legal obligation of the bonds. If Congress adjourns without applying the remedy, this unjust process must go on indefinitely. In the presence of such a situation we cannot afford to quarrel over details. A reduction of the revenue, not by increasing taxation, as some propose, but by reducing tax-ation in such measure as to afford the largest measure of relief to the people and their indus-tries, should be the great and controlling object to which everything else should be subordinated.

"I do not mean to say that any industry, however small and apparently insignificant, should not be carefully considered in a friendly spirit. But I do mean that the general interests of the many should not be subordinated to the special interests of the few. This is purely a practical question. Its consideration necessariy involves a discussion, to some extent, of the principle on which the power of taxation is exercised. There is a fundamental and irreconcitable difference of opinion between those who believe that the power of the taxation should be exercised only for public purposes and that the burdens of taxation should be distributed equally among all the people, according to their ability to bear them, and those who believe it is the right and duty of the government to encourage private interests by the imposition of higher rates than the needs of the government require. No man in public life would venture advantages over another

to advocate excessive taxation merely for the purpose of raising an excessive revenue. But when the rates are so adjusted or the objects of taxation so selected as to give one section of the country or one class industries advantages or suption or another class, we find a large number of able and influential men in public life who advocate the system or at least excuse it. This is the sole cause of the difficulty which we are now encountering in our efforts to relieve the people and reduce the surplus. It is the sole cause of the unfortunate deay which has occurred in the reduction of the revenue, and if the present measure shall fail and disaster in any form shall come upon the country and the industrial interests of the country, by reason of over-taxation and an accumulation of money in the treasury. this vicious feature in our system will be responsible for it. Whenever we propose to reduce the burdens of taxation on the people, when-ever we propose to secure to each individual citizen the full fruits of his own toil, subject only to the requirements of the government; whenever we propose to remove restrictions so that there may be freer production and freer exchange, the alarm is sounded and all the cohorts of monopoly are assembled to hear the heralds proclaim the immediate and We have heard it over and over again during this debate. It has been repeated over and over again in this hall, and gentlemen from New England, especially, seemed alarmed as to the fate that would befall their industries in case the bill should become a

law. Gentlemen from New England predicted, in 1846, that the duties fixed by the law of that date would ruin their textile industries. In 1857 all of the New England members voted for a still further reduction of 20 per cent from what they had called the ruinously low tariff of 1846. In the free-trade period, as the Republicans call the decade from 1850 to 1860, the wool manufacture product ncreased 42 per cent and labor 37 per cent. [Applause.] The increased product in New England was 62 per cent. In bosiery the product increased 42 per cent. In cotton the product in New England increased 81 per cent. In boots and shoes, upon which the duty had been reduced 16 per cent., the increase in New England was 83 per cent; the product in 1860 in New England was more than the entire product of the Union in 1850. This was what the Republicans from New England had seen under a low tariff. Within eleven years after the passage of this bill the people of New England would vote for a still further reduction, or if they did not, the people would send some-body here who would. [Applause.] This was what they had seen. They had seen their manufacturing industries growing and prospering as never before. They saw the number of their hands constantly increasing and the rates of wages constantly rising. They saw the great manufacturing and agricultural interests flourish as never before. But, there was something they did not see. They did not see great monopolies and trusts created to control the production and prices of the necessaries of life. They did not see colos-sal fortunes realized by a few individuals in a short period of time, while the great masses of the people were struggling hard to live comfortably and pay their taxes. They do not see housands of honest laboring men out of employment parading the streets of a great city or tramping to and fro on the public highways, demanding work or bread. With these things under a high tariff, and class legislation we have become familiar. He quoted Repry Wilson, of Massachusetts,

as favoring free raw material, which, he said, sounded like good old-fashioned Democratic doctrine. [Applause.] The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Burrows] has stated that the re-1857 was to reduce the country to absolute backruptcy and so affect the credit of the government that it was compelled to borrew money in times of peace at a discount of from 12 to 30 per cent. The financial depression that occurred in 1857 was an insignificant incident of history compared with the great com-mercial and industrial disaster which occurred in 1873, and which devastated the country for five long years, ruining banking and mercantile houses, extinguishing the fires in the furnaces, paralyzing the industries of the people and bringing down the prices of all our products of every kind. Under the low rates of duty the country recovered from the depression of 1857 awakened giant, marched on in its path of greatness and power. After the panic of 1873 it struggled on for five long, weary years. From the passage of the tariff act of 1846 down to the last days of Buchanan's administration, when civil war was imminent in this country, not a bond, not a treasury note, not a government obligation in any form sold for less than par in gold, while many of them sold at a very considerable premium in gold. During the last ninety days of that administration, when the clouds of a great civil commotion were overshadowing the land, \$8,000,000 of bonds were sold Dec. 17, 1860, at 90; per cent., or a discount of 94 per cent, instead of from 12 to 30 per cent., as stated by the gentlemen from Michigan. After the Democratic administration had gone out and the Republican administration had come in, after the low tariff of 1846 and 1857 had been repealed and the Morrill tariff bill of 1861 had been passed, the Republican administration sold bonds at 15 per cent. discount. Would it be fair to say that the bonds were sold at a discount because the rates of duty on imported goods had been increased? I would be ashamed of myself if I made such a charge. The truth is, the credit of the government was always good in peace and in war until the civil commotion came in 1860, and no administration, Democratic or Republican, no system of taxation, free trade or protection could have prevented the sacrifice of government obligations under

such circumstances. So far the main opposition to this bill has been against that party which proposes to reduce the tariff taxes, and we are told that its passage will ruin many valuable industries now flourishing; that it will throw many workmen out of employment and diminish the wages of those who still manage to find work to do. If I believed that the passage of this bill would work | Mean..... any material injury to any honest industry in this country, I would hesitate long, notwithstanding the emergency now on us, before casting my vote for it. But I am satisfied, that instead of that, it will greatly benefit them and at the same time relieve the people. In 1866, \$127,000,000 were collected by the government from manufacturers and their products. Every vestige of that enormous burden has been removed, and properly removed, and now I submit that the time has come when the great masses of consumers bave a right to demand relief. There never was a time when this internal tax remained on the manufacturers and their products that they would not have been glad to surrender

a large part of the duties on imported goods to remove that charge from their industries. Mr. Cariisle then quoted from a speech delivered by John Sherman in 1867, to the effect that the manufacturer had an advantage equal to the duty imposed, and he asked how gentlemen on the other side could reconcile this statement with their contention that the consumer did not pay an increased price on account of the duty. The statements that protection enabled the manufacturer to sell his goods cheaper and enabled the laborer to get better wages, were utterly inconsistent with each other. He did not deny that there had been a tendency towards increased wages in this country, but it was true of all other countries, free trade or protection. There were other causes than protection for this, and the principal one was the increased use of machinery. He quoted from a report by Commissioner Wright, of the Labor Bureau, to the ways and means committee, to show the effect of the employment of mechanical forces. He also pointed to railroads, telegraphs, steamboats and increased facilities for exchange, as elements that had brought down the prices of goods and increased the wages of labor. All these influences are well known. There is not a wellinformed man who does not know that it is not the tariff, not the rates of duty upon imported goods, that have brought down the prices of manufactured articles or increased wages, but the inventions which have characterized this age as no other age before has been character-

The gentleman from Maine talks about the home market. We all know, he says, that the protective system is beneficial to the farmer, because, first, it protects his products against competition from the agricultural products of other countries; and second, the gentleman says, because it diversifies industry, and by increasing the number of people engaged in other than agricultural pursuits, increases the market for his product. It is scarcely necessary for me to make an argument to show that as to all those agricultural products which the farmers of the country are compelled to send abroad to sell at foreign prices, the duty cannot be of any possible benefit. The American farmer understands this so fully, and the fallacy of this argument has so often been exposed, that it would be a waste of time to dwell upon it. It is barely possible that at some particular time and at some particular point along the Northern border, a duty upon barley, and hav, and potatoes, and eggs, and perhaps a few other articles, may enable the producers of those articles, at that particular time and place, to realize a higher price than they would if the duty were removed, but even this occasional and uncertain benefit is of but very little advantage, and when you come to remember that the farmer is all the time subjected to the burden which a high tariff imposes upon the articles he has to buy, and undertake to set off his advantages against his disadvantages, you will find a large balance on the wrong side. Of course the domestic market, the home market. is improving, and has been improving and will continue to improve under any system of taxation along with the increase of population, of wealth, the improved facilities for production and distribution in this country; but how long are our farmers to sit down and wait for the coming of that home market which the gentlemen on the other side have been promising them for so many long years. Take the average iproduction of wheat of this country during the last few years and assume that there shall be no increase whatever in the production, and that the consumption per capita shall remain always precisely as it is, and it is capable of demonstration that there can be no home market for all the wheat of the American farmer until our popula-tion shall reach nearly 100,000,000. The last statistics showing the consumption and production and the exportation of raw cotton in this country show that in 1886 we sent abroad about two-thirds of our production, and we consumed in our manufacture at home one-third. The capital invested in 1880 was \$210,600,000; the number of hands employed 172,000. Now, if we have been more than 100 years in so developing these cotton industries as to enable them to take and consume only onefourth of the American cotton cropl at prices fixed in Europe, how many centuries will we have to wait until these factories shall so develope as to consume all our producdevelope as to consume all our produc-tions at fair prices fixed in this country? What is to become of these products? Are the farmers of the North and the planters of the South to abandon their great wheat and cotton fields and undertake the cultivation of crops not suited to their soil, in order that these gentle-

by These great agricultural interests must go on, and the American farmer must sell his surplus producte n any market he can and for any price he can. The great controlling element is the world's supply and the world's demand. The American producers, for instance, do not compete among Europe. They meet there the wheat from England, from Russia, Austria, Hungary and India, and all the other graingrowing regions of Europe and Asia, and they sell their product there in competition with all the product and the prices of labor on the face of the earth. The lately emancipated slaves of Russia, the laborer of India, who lives all summer on rice and milk and requires only a coarse cotton shirt and sleeps on the floor of a bamboo hut, all pour their products into the markets of Europe to meet the wheat from Minnesota and Dakota, and no tariff we can put on and no system of taxation here can prevent this. The same argument applies to our agricultural products, and American farmer understands it. And he understands that as long as he is compelled to export and sell in a foreign market any part of his product, the foreign market is worth as much to him as the home market, because he receives there just what he receives here, after deducting the cost of transportation. Therefore, in place of restricting his market, he wants it enlarged so that his products which cannot be consumed here can find market among the people elsewhere. What the American farmer wants is a home market in which be can purchase his supplies as cheap as his competitors. When he cannot get this, then he asks that there may be such a system as will enable him to purchase elsewhere and import them, without being unreasonably fined for carrying on this harmless business. That is what the American farmer wants, We want not only the home markets, but the markets of all the world for the variety of products of this great country. We want to sell our manufactured products to India and the bungry manufacturing places of Europe and the agricultural places of Mexico, South America sult of the passage of the tariff acts of 1846 and and Asia. We want to remove as far as we can 1857 was to reduce the country to absolute the barriers which annoy our industries, so that this country may take its place with the great commercial countries of the world and become rich and powerful as no other country has be-

Mr. Carlisle thanked the committee for the attention with which it had heard him, and explained that he had undertaken to speak under considerable difficulty. It was generally reported that he was far from well, and he appeared to be much fatigued at the close of his speech. When he finished there was a burst of tumultuous applause and cheering, which, in fact, had been plentifully accorded at each of his points, and it was some minutes before order could be restored, owing to the pressure of members to get near the Speaker to congratulate

The committee rose and the House adjourned. An arrangement was concluded this afternoon by which the tariff bill will be laid aside for a week or ten days, and the House will proceed with consideration of appropriation. bills. It is the general understanding that this concession was made by Mr. Mills in order to allow an opportunity to the Republicans to reach an agreement concerning his proposition to take a vote upon the tariff bill and the Republican substitute without amendments.

> DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN. Indications.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 20-1 A. M. For Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin-Warmer, followed in Wisconsin and Illinois by slightly cooler fair weather; light to fresh variable winds, except southerly in upper Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana.

Local Weather Report. INDIANAPOLIS, May 19. 1888.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather	Prec.
7 A. M 2 P. M 9 P. M	30.20	59	45	North N'wst Neast	Fair.	
Maximum ter, 44. Following tion of ter 1888:	is a co	mpara	tive st	atemen	on on M	condi- y 19,
					Tem. P	recip.

CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	ral Ob			55.5	
Stations.	WASHIN Bar.		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		Weathe
		-		-	
New York city Philadelphia, Pa	30.10	60	N'wat	•••••	Cloudy.
Washington City	30.14	58	N'wat		Cloudy.
Charleston, S. C	30.06	72	Swest		Clear.
San Antonio, Tex	. 29.98	68	Neast		Fair.
Jacksonville, Fla	. 30.04		South		
Atlanta, Ga Pensacola, Fla	90.04	78	N WEL	.uo	Cloudy.
Titusville, Fla	30.08	74	Swest		Rain. 4
Montgomery, Ala.	. 30.02	66	Neast	1.02	Rain.
Vicksburg, Miss	30.00	68	Neast		Cloudy.
New Orleans, La	29.98	68	North		Rain.
Shreveport, La	30.00	61	Neast		Cloudy.
Fort Smith, Ark Little Rock, Ark	30.06	61	Neast	•••••	Clear.
Galveston, Tex	29.94	74	East		Clear.
Galveston, Tex Palestine. Tex	. 29.96	66	Neast		Fair.
Memphis, Tenn	30.08	64	North		Cloudy.
Nasnville, Tenn	30.08	62	Neast		Fair.
Louisville. kv Indianapolis, Ind	30.18	50	Neast	•••••	Clear.
Cincinnati, O	30.24	52	S'east		Fair.
Pittahnre Pa	30.20	50	North		Clear.
Boise, I. T Oswego, N. Y	29.70	60	Calm.		Fair.
Oswego, N. Y	30.14	40	West.		Clear.
Ualgary, N. W. T.	30.08	30	Calm.		Cloudy.
Toledo, O	T 90 99	46	Neast S'east		Clenz
Prince Arthur's L'd	30.16	38	Neast	.02	Clear.
Chicago, Ill	30.24	48	East.		Clear.
Milwaukee, Wis	30.20	40	Calm.		Clear.
Duluth. Minn	30.14	04	Swest		Fair.
St. Paul, Minn La Crosse, Wis	30.10	52	S'east	*****	Claude
Davenport, Ia	30.20	54	East		Cloudy.
Des Moines, Is	30.10	30	S'east		Clear.
Concordia, Kan	29.98	60	S'east		Clear.
Keokuk, Ia	30.14	54	East.		Clear.
Cairo, Ill Springfield, Ill	30.14	54	Neast		Clear.
St. Louis, Mo	30.16	60	Nesst	••••	Clear.
Springfield, Mo	30.08	58	S'east		Clear.
Leavenworth, Kan	30.08	58	South		Clear.
Omaha, Neb	30.08	60	Seast		Clear.
Valentine, Neb	29.74	58	South		Clear.
Yankton, D. T Moorhead, Minn	30 02	50	S'east		Cloudy.
Ft. McKinney, W.	T 29.80	50	N'wst	T	Fair.
Bismarck, D. T	29.86	52	East.		Cloudy.
Ft. Assinaboine, M.		40	Neast		Fair.
Fort Custer, M. T.	29.84		North		Cloudy.
Qu'Apelle, N. W. 7 Cheyenne, Wy. T.	. 29.74 . 29.72		S'east		Cloudy.
North Platte, Neb			South		Cloudy.
Denver, Col	29.70	64	Neast		Clear.
W. Las Animas, Co	1. 29.72	58	South		Clear.
Dodge City, Kan	29.96	60	S'east		Clear.
Fort Elliott, Tex Fort Sill, L. T	29.94	64	Calm		Clear.
Fort Davis, Tex	29 90	64	Neest		Clear.
El Paso, Tex		74	Negat		Clear.
Salt Lake City, U.	T 29.66	00	S'east	T	Cloudy.
Santa Fe, N. M	129.84	58	Seast		Clear.

The Biggest Geyser at Work.

FARGO, D. T., May 19 .- The Excelsior geyser, in the Yellowstone Park, is in operation. This geyser is in the great middle geyser basin, close to Fire-hole river. It is in the form of an immense pit, 320 feet in length and 200 feet wide, and the aperture through which it discharges its volume of water is nearly two hundred feet in diameter. Its general appearance is that of a huge boiling spring, and for many years its true character was not suspected. Its first eruption occurred in 1880, when it revealed itself as a stupendous geyser. The power of its eruptions was almost incredible, sending an immense column of water to heights of from one hundred to three hundred feet, and hurling with it rocks and bowlders of from one to one hundred pounds in weight. Its present eruption is said to be a repetition of that of 1880. It is throwing its volumes of water 300 feet into the air, and Fire-hole river is reported to have risen two feet from its rushing floods. This is now conceded to be the most powerful geyser in existence. which it discharges its volume of water is nearly two

Four Men Lynched. WOODWARD, I. T., May 19 .- A party of vigilantes overtook and captured four men driving a herd of stolen ponies in No Man's Land Thursday night. Two of the prisoners were noted criminal's known as Chitwood and Dandy Hook, and perhaps deserved their fate, but the other two protested their innocence. claiming that they were but employed to assist in taking care of the horses. Their story, however, was hooted at, and all four were promptly lynched. The brothers of Chitwood, who belonged to a band of notorious outlaws, have declared vengeance, and say they will not leave the country until they have avenged his death. On the other hand, the vigilantes have warned them to leave at once. vigilantes have warned them to leave at once.

Hanged Himself in His Cell. GREENSBURG, Ind., May 19 .- Hugh Cider, a young man confined in the county jail for an assault upon a young lady, took his own life last night by hanging been in jail about six months, and in the last few days he became greatly depressed. He left a letter and charges Marshal Clemons with being the cause of all his trouble.

Jail Fired by a Drunken Prisoner. CAIRO, Ill., May 19 .- Robert Smith, who was placed in the lock-up. Thursday night, in an intoxicated condition, set fire to the place yesterday morning and was burned to death before aid could reach

NATIONAL CAPITAL GOSSIP

Congressman Cheadle Recalls a Couple of Striking Incidents in His Career.

A Story Showing the Opportunities Offered by the Great Republic-Meeting the Political Exigencies of a Campaign Year.

CHEADLE'S TWO JUMPS. The Ninth District Congressman Recalls Some Incidents of His Career.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, May 19 .- "I have made two great jumps during my life," said Representative Cheadle, of Indiana, in relating interesting war stories to-day. "When I was a boy I started to a circus one day, although I had been suffering for some time with an enormous stone bruise on my heel. It was terribly tender and sore, and the sac contained about a half pint of pus. In the excitement of the bandwagon, and zebras, and elephants, and animal cages, I forgot my stone-bruise, stepped on a sharp instrument, and immediately made the first great leap of my life. The stone-bruise was laid fairly open by the contact, and I really believe I sprang six feet straight up into the air. The next great jump," continued Mr. Cheadle, "I made during the heat of the war, and in a terribly bloo dy battle far down into the South. I was then a private in the infantry. I was young, and had only had ten days' experience at the front. Three of us boys were in a double fence corner enfilading the enemy by a direct cross-fire. I was so fresh and verdant that I didn't know whether I was in danger or not, although the bullets were whistling around me in quite un-comfortable profusion. Suddenly, at a distance not more than one hundred yards, our little trio were flanked by several companies of the enemy, and it seemed to me that every one of those two or three hundred men drew a straight bead and fired in a single volley. My two companions were riddled with bullets. The rails about me seemed to be a mass of splinters, and I do believe that twenty bullets touched my clothes, for my hat was cut to pieces and taken from my head so fast that I could hardly see it. Here I made the second great jump of my life. The fence was higher than my head. I put my hands upon the top rail and made one leap and cleared it, carrying my carbine with me.

"Oh no," exclaimed Mr. Cheadle. "I just flew-sort of evaporated-down through a cornfield, and disappeared like the mist before the rising sun."

POSSIBLE ONLY IN THE REPUBLIC.

A Little Story About Six Boys Who Had Brains, Energy and Pluck. Special to the Indiana. ous Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Telegrams on Tuesday last announced the death of Mrs. McPherson, mother of the Senator from New Jersey, at Avon, N. Y. This death calls to mind the fact that the United States affords more opportunities for the young man with energy and pluck than any other country in the world. It also shows how the workings of time bring together, after long years of separation, men who in their boyhood were constant playmates. Forty years ago there lived within the radius of fifty miles from the junction of three of the western counties of New York State six boys, who were occasionally drawn together. These boys were Roderick McPherson, Jerome Chaffee, William Teller, Francis Kernan, Angus Cameron and Jas. Beck. The first five were natives of New York State and of the section in which they then lived. Beck was of Scottish birth, and had some over here to seek his fortune in the new world. He was a farm laborer, and the others' walks of life were almost as lowly. Although these boys were not born to greatness they were destined to achieve it. After their school days they separated, and each started out to make and care for himself. McPherson eventually pulled up in New Jersey; Chaffee and Teller found themselves in the Territory of Colorado: Cameron drew up in Wisconsin; Kernan remained in New York State, but started in his professional career a hundred miles or more east of his birth place; Beck traveled to the the southwest, and won prominence in Kentuck. For years these boys heard nothing of one another, and it is probable that the boyish friendships were almost forgotten. In 1876 Colorado was admitted to the Union, and then these six boys drew up again. The hay-seed had been brushed out of their hair; the soil had been rubbed from their shoes; they wore the habiliments of gentlemen, and each held one of the highest positions in the gift of the people. It took them some time to renew their old acquaintance, but when each discovered the fact that the other five had been his companions thirty years before, there was a very lively session of one section of the Senate. Politically, they were evenly divided; McPherson, Beck and Kernan were Democrate; Chaffee, Teller and Cameron were Republicaus. They forgot their political differences in the joy of reunion, and for several days the festivities were kept up. Of the six, all but Chaffee are still living, and three,

in the Senate. MINOR MATTERS.

namely, McPherson, Teller and Beck, are still

How Some of the Great Statesmen Meet the Exigencies of a Campaign Year.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, May 19. - Just at this time of year and at this stage in the approaching campaign, men in the Senate are extremely anxious to put themselves on record whenever a popular subject comes up for discussion. About onethird of the Senators find their terms expiring like the shifting sands in the hour-glass. The 4th of next March will relieve about thirty of them of their present terms. A number have, however, been re-elected, and most of them will be in their seats years hence. The object these men in placing themselves on record, or as they frequently put it, in an apologetic way, when they rise to speak, "submitting a few observations," is to bring about discussion of themselves and their action before their constituencies. During the past two weeks a half dozen measures have passed the Senate without a dissenting voice, and there was not the slightest sensible reason for making any observations for or against them. Notwithstanding this, there were many speeches made with the object in view mentioned. It was amusing to see Senators get up and talk at great length on the Vest resolution proposing an investigation into the beef business when there was not a vote against the proposition. During the long talk one Sen-ator suggested that there was no use of debating the question, since nobody objected to the proposition. Yet the Senators would rise and talk, and talk, and apologize for talking, and explain that they wished to "submit a few observations," and a whole day was wasted. The imminence of a campaign makes men very nervous, some-

Not a Hidebound Fanatic.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 19 .- Senator Palmer, of Michigan has secured the enmity of a number of the prin cipal liquor-dealers and brewers of the country, through his action in advocating national prohibition The Senator keeps house in Washington, and has an old-fashioned cook, who does not believe in the newfangled notions about bread-making, but prefers the good, old-fashioned yeast of the brewery to condensed varieties which are sold in cakes. The Senator frequently drives to a brewery not far from his house to secure the necessary bucketful of leaven the day the bread-making is to be done for the family. He usually waits outside the building while his coachman carries the tin-pail inside to get the yeast. The other day his coachman had secured his pailful, when the boss brewer said:

"Who is this man Palmer!"

"Why! it is Senator Palmer," replied the coachman.

"What!" shouted the brewer, "do you mean to tell
me Senator Palmer, of Michigan! Give me that pail.

You can't have any more yeast from this brewery. We
don't propose to help any blanked prohibitionist."

The brewer was so angry and so big that the servant
would have capitulated at once but for a happy
thought which came to him.

"Senator Palmer may be a prohibitionist." he said

"Senator Palmer may be a prohibitionist," he said.
"but he is no fanatic, and you needn't be so mad about a little thing like this, for he likes his beer just as much as you or I."

This mollified the brewer to some extent, and the servant was allowed to depart with his pailful of

Indiana Pensions. Pensions have been granted the following named

A. Burnworth, Wabash; J. Lafeber, Atlanta; O. Bryan, Fulton; A. C. Sweazy, Osgood; M. Martin, Shelbyville; A. J. Conely (deceased). Saluda; J. P. McConnell, Indianapolis; D. Christisen, Indianapolis; H. R. Parshall, Richmond; V. Schmelts, Mishawaks; J. Reisler, Cedar Grove; C. W. Barenfauger, Evansville; S. Fisher, Star City; T. Brockway, Hebron; J. W. Osler, Atlanta; A. L. Duddleson, Argos; I. Applegate, Corydon; J. M. Osler, Atlanta; A. L. Duddleson, Argos; I. Applegate, Corydon; J. M. Osler, Atlanta; A. L. Duddleson, Argos; I. Applegate, Corydon; J. M. Osler, Atlanta; A. L. Duddleson, Argos; I. Applegate, Corydon; J. M. Osler, Atlanta; A. L. Duddleson, Argos; I. Applegate, Corydon; J. M. Osler, Atlanta; A. L. Duddleson, Argos; I. Applegate, Corydon; J. M. Osler, Atlanta; A. L. Duddleson, Argos; I. Applegate, Corydon; J. M. Osler, Atlanta; A. L. Duddleson, Argos; I. Applegate, Corydon; J. M. Osler, Atlanta; A. L. Duddleson, Argos; I. Applegate, Corydon; J. M. Osler, Atlanta; A. L. Duddleson, Argos; I. Applegate, Corydon; J. M. Osler, Atlanta; A. L. Duddleson, Argos; I. Applegate, Corydon; J. M. Osler, Atlanta; A. L. Duddleson, Argos; I. Applegate, Corydon; J. M. Osler, Atlanta; A. L. Duddleson, Argos; I. Applegate, Corydon; J. M. Osler, Atlanta; A. L. Duddleson, Argos; I. Applegate, Corydon; J. M. Osler, Atlanta; A. L. Duddleson, Argos; I. Applegate, Corydon; J. M. Osler, Atlanta; A. L. Duddleson, Argos; I. Applegate, Corydon; J. M. Duddleson, Argos; I. Applegate, Corydon; J. Duddleson, Argos; J. Dudd

Jonesbore; W. J. Childers, Spencer, E. M. Harvey, Sylvania; J. Wiley, Markland: J. T. McDaniel, Buffaloville; W. H. McClelland, Fort Wayne; R. R. Orr, Princeton; C. M. Bennett, Leola; C. Willard, North Webster; A. Perry, Poplar Grove; J. L. Kappelmann, Lake Station; I. Griner, Fairland; D. H. Jones, Russiaville; W. M. Neal, Franklin; J. P. Johnson, Sharpaville; J. Gilbreth, Duzger; G. W. Chase, North Landing; J. Murphy, Logansport; A. Moore, Springfield; J. G. Crane, Trinity Springs; J. Emley, Seymour; J. C. Dinkelaker, Hancock; J. A. Shoemaker, Waterloo; L. Carobell, Grandview; S. Parker, Indianapolis; S. N. Herrington, Macksville; E. Rogers, Jasonville; T. G. Crosier, Garrett; F. Wagner, Laurel; M. D. Welty, Middlefork; A. J. Bevia, Mooresville; widow of D. Butt, Union City; widow of M. Butcher, Ghent; widow of A. J. Conley, Saluda; mother of M. Rvan, New Burlington; minors of L. W. Dreher, Cloverdale; widow of T. Kirby, Bryant; M. D. Adams, Franklin.

Senators Mending Spectacles.

special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, May 19 .- Senators Butler and Rearan often borrow each other's spectacles. Butler is fifty-two years old and Reagan, who was Jeff Davis's confidential friend and Cabinet officer, is over seventy.

The other day, in the Senate, Mr. Butler's eye-glasses became disconnected, a screw fell out, and he could not see to mend them; so he groped around like a blind man, until he found Mr. Reagan, when he borrowed the latter's old-fashioned, steel-rimmed spectacles, and, placing them on the tip of his nose, proceeded to take out his inch built and although at his deak and and, placing them on the tip of his nose, proceeded to take out his jack-knife, and although at his desk, and in full view of the crowded galleries, mended his eye-glasses with the deftness of the novelty-maker. The venerable Mr. Reagan gave assistance, and the two august statesmen, for fully ten minutes, presented a scene of a pair of small school-boys fixing their skates or drawing pletures on a slate. Mr. Reagan is a very fat and tall man, while Mr. Butler is of medium size and rather slight of build. and rather slight of build.

Anxious to Retire.

WASHINGTON, May 19 .- In a recent conversation with the Secretary of the Interior, Gen. J. D. C. Atkins, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, expressed an earnest desire to tender and receive acceptance of his resignation at an early day. At the urgent request of Secretary Vilas he has consented to continue in office until after the letting of the annual contracts for Indian supplies, which will occur early in June.

Cornelison Fails Again.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 19 .- In the case of John J. Cornelison, the assailant who drove to suicide Judge Richard Reid, of Mount Sterling, and is now seeking to escape a sentence of three years in jail, Judge To-ney, of this city, to-day refused to grant a release. Cornelison's attorneys urged that the sentence was excessive and the result of prejudice. The case came here from Mount Sterling on a writ of habeas cor-

City News in Brief. There were thirty-five deaths and forty-three births

in the city during the last week. The Patton Cemetery Association, of La Porte, Ind., filed articles in the Secretary of State's office vesterday. The capital stock is \$15,000.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Curtis H. Lewis and Mary A. Byerly, Hugh M. Marsh and Lulu Dunnavant, Richard Grundy and Martha Val-Judge Woods, yesterday afternoon, heard the argument of the attorneys on a demurrer against the complaint in the case of Buck vs. the Connecticus

Life Insurance Company. The suit brought against Fannie B. Capito by Nellie G. Hopper, to set aside the will of Sarah J. Capito, was dismissed in the Circuit Court yesterday, the parties to the suit having come to an amicable agree-

ment by which the will was set aside. The German Volunteer.

At the Grand Opera-house to-morrow week the

"German Volunteor" will be presented by Will D. Saphar and a cast of thirty-five people. Mr. Saphan in his inimitable recitations at the camp-fire in February highly pleased the audience by his humorous description of army life, some of which he will repeat in the play. Besides this feature, an attraction is itself, there will be many thrilling situations developed auring the telling of an interesting story.

A Fact Overlooked.

A member of the school board, who favors the re tention of German in the public schools, says Mr. Greenstreet, in his argnment against the continuance of the study, overlooks the fact that in any school house, and at any time, a separate room is given to the teacher of German only when the room is not needed for other purposes. As soon as it is needed it is taken from the teacher of German, who is obliged

Deputy United States Marshal Ward returned from Springfield, O., last evening with John Reibold, charged with counterfeiting. Reibold's home is in Randolph county.

Charged with Counterfeiting.

EVERY year increases the popularity of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for all pulmonary troubles

DIED. PEARSON-Frank Dielison Pearson, only child of ohn R. and Hattie Pearson; age fifteen years and

six months. Funeral private. FINANCIAL

OANS NEGOTIATED ON IMPROVED FARMS oook, Room 14, Ingalls Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. TOUSES BUILT ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS. MARTIN MACATEE & CO., 31 Circle St.

DR. A. BLITZ HAS RETURNED TO THE CITY.

Office, 2212 W. Washington st., over Sloan's
drug store. (Practice exclusively.) Eye, car and
throat diseases. THE FAMILY OF THE LATENICHOLAS MARK

der for kindness shown to them and the Masonic or-der for kindness shown to them and the deceased during his illness and death. MRS. N. MARK. F. MARK. STROLOGY-MRS. DR. ELLIS, ASTROLOG

A ical Scientist, reads life's history and answers questions on all subjects, by the planets. Information by nail. Office Ryan's Block, Room 8, third floor. Call or address. Personal consultation, \$1; by letter, \$2.

TYPE-WRITERS-PARTIES IN INDIANAPOLIS desiring writing machines should buy in Chicago or New York. We have a large number of excellent instruments at prices which will astonish you. Execution equal to new machines. Ask for samples of work. Address TYPE-WRITER HEADQUARTERS 144 LaSalle st., Chicago, or 70 Broadway, N. Y. City.

WANTED-MALE HELP. WANTED - STENOGRAPHER FOR RAIL-road office; also boy 17 years old. GRAND UNION BUREAU, 31 Circle Street.

AVANTED ... A MAN ACCUSTOMED TO WOOD. W working machinery. BUCKET FACTORY, corner Wheeler st. and Bee-line railroad. A7 ANTED - EXPERIENCED. WIDE-AWAKE

VV life insurance solicitors for city work, immediately. Address "WIDE-AWAKE," Journal office. WANTED-A MAN, ACTIVE AND WILLING, living outside Indianapolis, to represent reputable house in State. Salary about \$100. References exchanged. GAY'S MFG. HOUSE, Lock-box 1585, New York

WANTED-MEN-TO SELL ALL KINDS OF nursery stock. To successful salesmen I av as high as \$100 a month and expenses. No experience needed. Apply immediately, with stamp, giving age. R. B. KNIFFIN, Nurseryman, Paterson, N. J.

WANTED-SITUATIONS. AJ ANTED-SITUATION-BY A LADY, AS STE-VV nographer; has a knowledge of book-keeping Can give reference. Address B. E., 316 S. East st.

AT ANTED .- A POSITION BY A YOUNG LADY VV stenographer and type-writer. References ex-changed. Address STENOGRAPHER, Journal office. WANTED-AGENTS.

MANTED ... LADY AGENTS TO SELL THE VV Mme. Williamson Corset. It is splendid to fit tailor-made dresses over. Very comfortable. Liberal terms. WILLIAMSON CORSET & BRACE CO.,

No. 18 S. Sixth st., St. Louis Mo. WANTED-PARTNER. ATANTED-A PARTNER WITH \$500 READY

VV cash, to engage in a new enterprise; good profits and splendid location, small expenses and no debts. Best references. Address A. J., care Journal.

FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE.

PORSALE-THE CHEAPEST VACANT CORNER lot on Broadway, for eash. HASSELD & CO., 1819 N. Pennsylvania st.; Rooms 7 and 8. DOR SALE-BY J. A. CRUSE, 92 E. MARKET I st -must be sold-two east-front lots, on North Mississippi street, 30x165 feet each, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. \$750 each.

\$2.00 PER ACRE-LAND IN TRACTS, groves; railroads, canal; good climate, for \$2 to \$12

Several desirable cottages on College avenue in Indianapolis; \$2,500 and up.

Also, creamery and cheese factory; cost \$7,200; will sell for \$3,000; 2 acres ground, new machinery—
fine bargain. Address FRANK BOWERS, Indian-

FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS.

TOR SALE-WRITING MACHINES OF ALL I makes; excellent second-hand and equal to new, in prices one-half lower than the lowest. Will be shipped with privilege of thorough trial before buying. Ask for samples of work of different machines.
Address TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS, 144 LaSalle st., Chicago, Ift., or 70 Broadway, New York

AUCTION SALE.

WE WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, MONday, May 21, at 2 o'clock p. m., on the premises, Nos. 427 and 429 Blake street, the frame cottage house of four rooms, cisteru, well, cellar, stable,
wood and coal sheds; also, on the same lot, a frame
store-room. This property is in first-class order and
mostly new. An elegant lot, 38x130 feet. Terms
casy and made known on day of sale.

J. W. SAWYER, Agent.